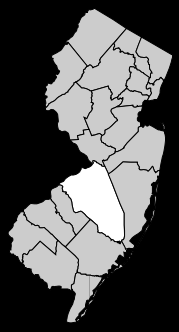
Burlington County



Burlington County Index of Sites

5 Devon Avenue

5 Devon Avenue Medford Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 5701 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

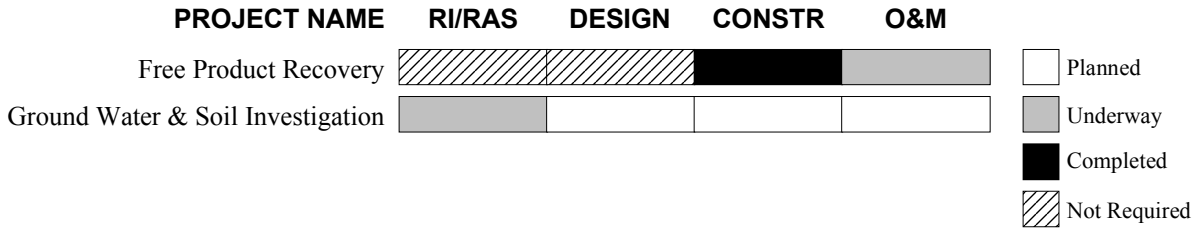
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Investigating/Removing
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Investigating
Surface Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Removed
Sediments	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$74,000
1986 Bond Fund	$55,000
Corporate Business Tax	$98,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A leaking underground fuel oil storage tank contaminated ground water and surface water at this home in a Pinelands residential community. The problem was discovered when residents observed fuel oil floating on nearby Taunton Lake. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation removed the leaking underground storage tank in 1993 and installed a recovery trench to capture fuel oil floating on the water table. As of December 2001, the recovery trench had collected approximately 615 gallons of fuel oil. NJDEP has also installed a bio-venting system to enhance microbial degradation of the residual contamination in the soil. Operation of the bio-venting system is scheduled to continue for approximately three years after free-product recovery has ended. A Remedial Investigation (RI) is also underway to delineate the contamination in the soil, ground water and sediments.



Big Hill (BEMS) Sanitary Landfill

Big Hill & Old Forge Roads

Southampton Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 2702 **LOTS:** 3, 4, 5, 7 & 8

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 113 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Delineated
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Monitoring
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Capped
Air	Methane Gas	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$1,802,000
1981 Bond Fund	$4,018,000
1986 Bond Fund	$14,077,000
General State Fund	$2,365,000
Corporate Business Tax	$144,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site was operated as a sanitary landfill between the late 1960s and 1982. Municipal wastes, septic sludges and some hazardous wastes were deposited in the landfill during this time. The waste fill occupies 40 acres of the 113-acre property. Two sides of the landfill closely border the LeisureTowne housing development, a large retirement community. Burlington Environmental Management Services Incorporated (BEMS, Inc.), which operated the landfill between the mid-1970s and 1982, installed a cap over the western half of the site in 1983 but it failed to perform properly. Precipitation continued to infiltrate the landfill, generating large quantities of leachate that contaminated the ground water and surface waters and caused foul odors. In addition, storm water runoff from the landfill occasionally caused nearby properties to flood, and methane gas generated by the decomposing waste migrated through the soil and into private yards. NJDEP directed BEMS, Inc. to investigate and remediate the site in 1985, but the company declared bankruptcy shortly thereafter.

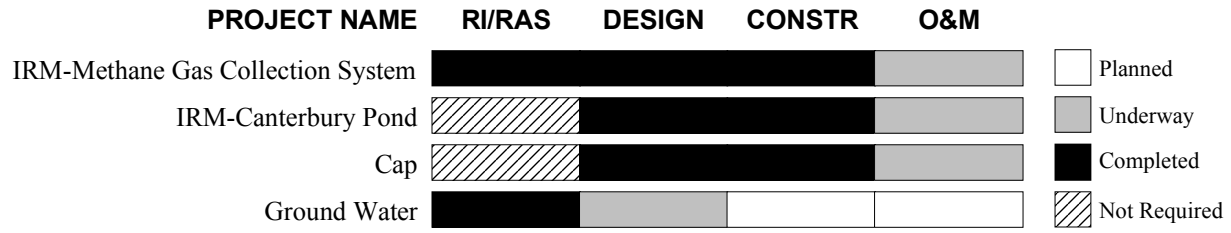
In 1987, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. During the course of the RI/RAS, NJDEP implemented several Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) to address the problems experienced by residents living adjacent to the landfill. The IRMs included installing a methane collection system and a flare to address off-site soil vapors, constructing an on-site storm water retention basin, improving surface water drainage and dredging sediments contaminated with landfill leachate from Canterbury Pond in LeisureTowne.

Big Hill (BEMS) Sanitary Landfill

(Continued from previous page)

In 1991, NJDEP signed a Decision Document that required capping of the landfill with a solid waste cap and installation of a site-wide methane gas collection/treatment system and leachate collection system. NJDEP completed construction of these remedial measures in 1999 and operation and maintenance (O&M) of the landfill cap and the methane and leachate controls are underway.

The RI/RAS, which was completed in 1994, revealed that ground water at the landfill is contaminated with organic and inorganic compounds at levels above New Jersey's ground water quality criteria. Landfill-related contaminants were also detected in several nearby surface water bodies but at levels that do not present an immediate threat to human health or the environment. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1995 that required remediation of the ground water. The ground water remedial action will include re-dredging of Canterbury Pond and additional ground water monitoring. The Remedial Design for the ground water cleanup is underway.



Cosden Chemical Coatings Incorporated

Cherry Street Beverly City Burlington County

BLOCK: 10 **LOT:** 18

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Partially Removed/Delineated

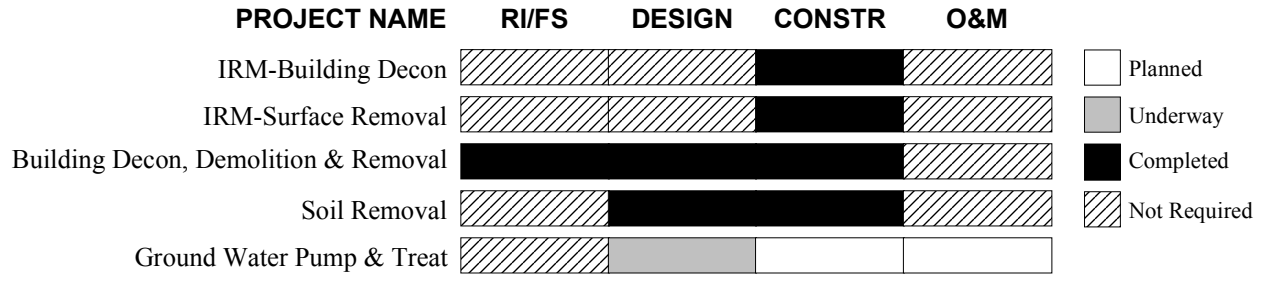
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$11,817,000
Spill Fund	$154,000
1986 Bond Fund	$310,000
General State Fund	$329,000
Corporate Business Tax	$212,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cosden Chemical Coatings Incorporated manufactured industrial coating materials at this location under several names between the 1940s and 1989. Various volatile and nonvolatile solvents, pigments and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were used in the manufacturing process. Used solvents and other wastes were regularly transported off site for recycling prior to 1974; afterwards, the recycling ceased and drums of wastes accumulated on the property. During an inspection of the site in 1980 NJDEP found hundreds of unsecured drums, some of which were leaking onto the ground, as well as evidence of spillage due to careless operating procedures. NJDEP directed Cosden Chemical Coatings to remove the drums and clean up the spills, but the company did not comply. NJDEP completed Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) to dispose of the drummed materials, clean up surface spills and remove contaminated soil from the loading dock area in 1986.

USEPA added Cosden Chemical Coatings to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1987 and the following year began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. After operations at the facility ceased in 1989, USEPA installed a fence around areas of contaminated soil and disposed of containers of waste that remained inside the process building. A fire occurred at the site in 1990 that resulted in condemnation of the process building.

In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required in-situ stabilization of the soils contaminated with metals and PCBs, installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water, and the decontamination and demolition of the condemned building with off-site disposal of the debris. USEPA completed the decontamination/demolition phase of the cleanup in 1995. During the Remedial Design for the soil treatment project USEPA determined that the contaminated soil was widely scattered throughout the site, making in-situ treatment impractical. Consequently, USEPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) in 1998 to change the final soil remedy in the ROD to excavation and off-site disposal. USEPA completed the soil remedial action in early 2002**,** excavating and disposing of approximately 10,000 tons of contaminated soil. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is underway and expected to be completed in 2002.



Electronic Parts Specialty Company

Coles Avenue Lumberton Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 17.01 **LOT:** 2
18.01 2
19.55 4
19.55 5.02

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metal Plating
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Partially Removed/Delineating
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated

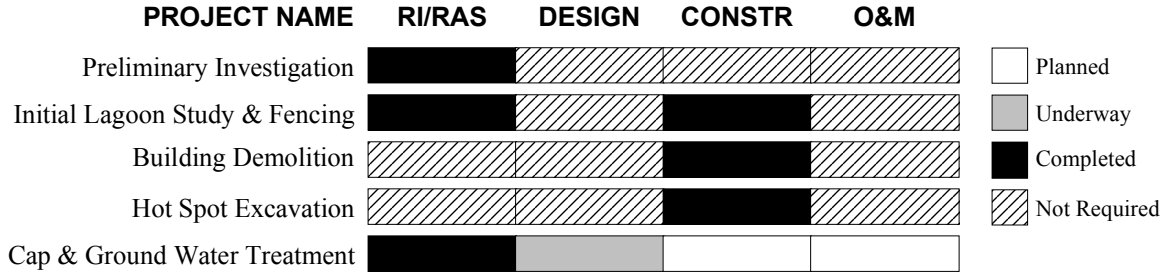
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$300,000
1986 Bond Fund	$851,000
Corporate Business Tax	$590,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Electronic Parts Specialty Company (EPSCO) plates metal components for the electronics industry. Primary operations have historically included caustic zinc plating, electroplating, bondarizing and anodizing. For approximately 40 years, the facility discharged plating waste water directly into an unlined lagoon at the rear of the property. NJDEP ordered EPSCO to discontinue the discharge in 1985. EPSCO fenced the lagoon in 1990 in response to a NJDEP directive.

Between 1993 and 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a Remedial Investigation/ Remedial Alternative Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed that contaminated soil was present in the lagoon, the lagoon overflow area, beneath the metals plating building and other on-site areas. The RI/RAS also revealed that a plume of contaminated ground water has migrated off site and is impacting Bobby's Run Creek, located several hundred yards south of the EPSCO facility. A survey of nearby properties conducted during the RI/RAS confirmed there were no drinking water or irrigation wells at risk of becoming contaminated due to the ground water plume.

In 1998, NJDEP issued a Decision Document that specified two remedial actions for the site: 1) excavation and off-site disposal of the highly contaminated soil "hot spots" from beneath the plating building, discharge lines and lagoon area, and installation of a cap over the areas with lower levels of contamination; and 2) installation of a ground water remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water in the shallow aquifer. Between 1999 and 2000, NJDEP demolished the plating building and concrete foundation, excavated approximately 1,800 tons of highly contaminated soil from the former location of the plating building, discharge line area and lagoons, and delineated volatile organic contamination in the subsurface soil. NJDEP began the Remedial Design for the cap and the ground water treatment system in 2001.



Ellis Property

Sharp Road Evesham Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 14 **LOT:** 4

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Drum Cleaning and Storage
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 36 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating
Soil	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Lead	Removed

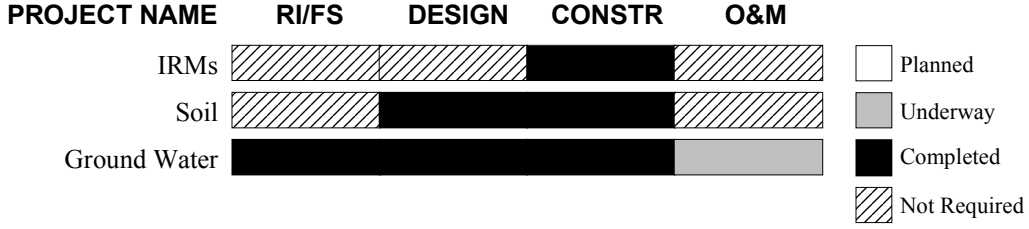
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$9,005,000
1986 Bond Fund	$554,000
Corporate Business Tax	$273,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A drum cleaning and storage facility occupied a four acre portion of this site during the 1970s. The facility ceased operations in 1978 after a fire damaged several of the buildings. A site inspection by NJDEP in 1980 revealed approximately 75 drums containing chemical wastes were being stored in the main building and storage sheds and additional drums and other containers were scattered throughout the property. The drums and containers were in various stages of deterioration and some had leaked onto the ground. NJDEP also found evidence of spillage due to past operations.

In 1983, USEPA added the Ellis Property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). NJDEP subsequently implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to remove and dispose of grossly contaminated soil and approximately 100 drums of waste. The main building and sheds were also demolished because they were structurally unsafe. USEPA disposed of the remaining drums during a second removal action in 1990. In all, approximately 300 drums were removed from the site during by NJDEP and USEPA.

Between 1985 and 1992, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed the surface soil was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semi-volatile organic compounds and lead, and the ground water was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. In 1992, NJDEP issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of the remaining contaminated soil and installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated shallow ground water. NJDEP excavated and disposed of 1,400 cubic yards of contaminated soil and backfilled the excavated areas with clean soil in 1998. NJDEP completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 2000 and is overseeing operation of the system. The system is currently extracting and treating 210,000 gallons of contaminated ground water each month. Operation and maintenance (O&M) activities will continue for up to 30 years, or until ground water quality criteria have been achieved.



Florence Land Recontouring Incorporated Landfill

Cedar Lane Extension Florence, Mansfield & Springfield Townships
Burlington County

BLOCKS:	Florence	173	**LOTS:**	1, 2, 3.02 & 3.03
	Mansfield	44		7
		44A		8
	Springfield	304		1,4

CATEGORY: Superfund, State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 86 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Agricultural

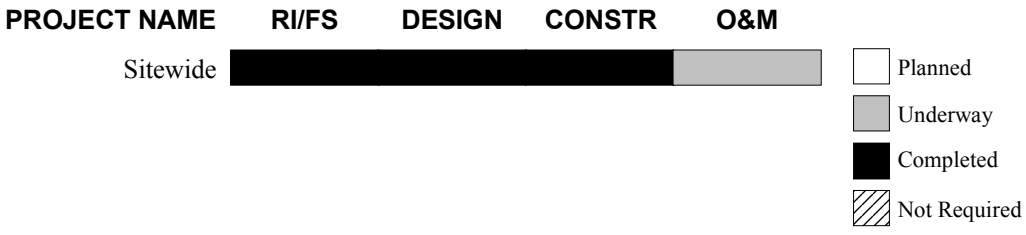
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Heavy Metals	Contained
Leachate	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Removing
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Heavy Metals	Capped

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$16,942,000
1986 Bond Fund	$388,000
Corporate Business Tax	$425,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Florence Land Recontouring (FLR) Landfill operated as a municipal disposal facility from 1973 to 1981. The landfill was permitted to accept sanitary wastes, including sewage sludge and non-chemical industrial wastes; however, an investigation by NJDEP in 1975 found that hazardous wastes had been illegally disposed of at the site. The New Jersey Superior Court ordered the site closed in 1979 due to concerns that it was contaminating the ground water. The operator installed a clay cap over the landfill and leachate collection system in 1982. After the landfill was closed, leachate seeps were observed at the banks of a nearby creek and landfill gases were found to be emanating from on-site manholes and monitoring wells. USEPA added FLR Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1984.

Between 1985 and 1986, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that contamination from the landfill had migrated into the underlying shallow aquifer but the deeper Magothy-Raritan Aquifer was not affected. The RI/FS also revealed that the shallow ground water contamination had not migrated laterally beyond the boundaries of the site. In 1986, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a multilayer landfill cap, a circumferential slurry wall, storm water controls, leachate and landfill gas collection systems and perimeter fencing. NJDEP completed construction of the remedial actions in 1994. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the cap and engineering control systems are currently being conducted by Burlington County under the oversight of NJDEP.



Haas Property Landfill

26 Purgatory Road Southampton Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 2201 **LOT:** 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 8 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

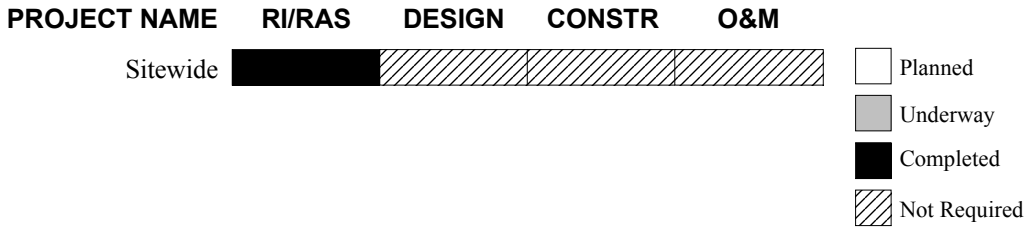
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Sediments	Metals	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$60,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Heritage Construction Company operated an unpermitted landfill at this property for several years during the late 1980s, disposing of construction debris and underground storage tanks. The landfill is located in a rural wetlands area and nearby residents rely on private potable wells for their domestic water supplies. Disposal activities at the site ceased in 1989 after an inspection of the site by NJDEP revealed the illegal landfilling operations. Heritage Minerals, a Potentially Responsible Party for the site, subsequently conducted a removal action to address some of the surface contamination. In 1991, Heritage Construction entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP that obligated the company to conduct a Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the contamination in the ground water, soil and wetland sediments and implement any necessary remedial actions. However, Heritage Construction failed to complete the investigation pursuant to the ACO and in 2000 the site was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for investigation.

NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) at the site in 2001. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded that the ground water, soil and sediments were not significantly contaminated and no remedial actions were warranted to address these media. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is referring this site to other offices of NJDEP to address solid waste disposal and wetlands violations.



Kauffman & Minteer Incorporated

Route 537 (Monmouth Road) Springfield Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 1601 **LOT:** 16

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Trucking
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

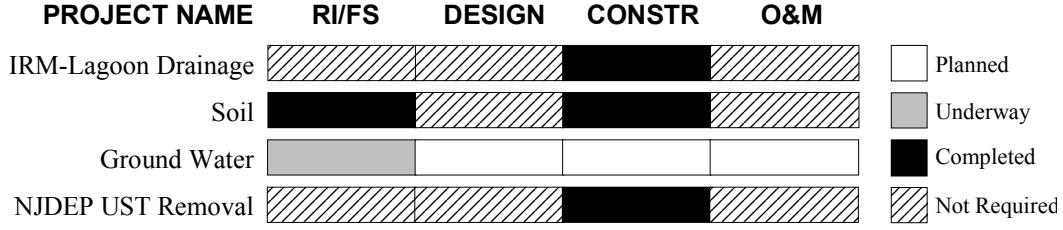
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$2,280,000
1986 Bond Fund	$264,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Kauffman & Minteer Incorporated transported bulk liquids such as plasticizers, resins, vegetable oils, soaps, petroleum oils and alcohol in tanker trucks. Between 1960 and 1981, the company discharged contaminated waste water collected from washing the interiors of the trucks into a large unlined lagoon at the site. NJDEP directed Kauffman & Minteer to transport all process water and liquid from the lagoon to a waste processing center in 1978 but the company did not comply. In 1984, the dike surrounding the lagoon broke, causing waste water to migrate onto a neighboring property and wetlands.

Between 1981 and 1989, USEPA and NJDEP conducted several inspections of the Kauffman & Minteer facility and collected waste water, ground water, surface water and sediment samples. The primary area of concern was the waste water lagoon, which was identified as a source of contamination to the ground water. Based on the findings of the preliminary investigation, USEPA added the Kauffman & Minteer facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1989. USEPA and Kauffman & Minteer entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) in 1990 that required Kauffman & Minteer to close the lagoon and address the contaminated sediments, but it failed to comply with the requirements of the ACO. USEPA fenced and drained the lagoon under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1991.

Between 1991 and 1996, USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that a substantial quantity of soil and sediments in the lagoon and drainage ditch were contaminated with organic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed the shallow ground water at the site was contaminated with volatile organic compounds but nearby residential wells had not been affected. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1996 that required removal and off-site disposal of the lagoon sediments and contaminated soils located in a drainage ditch and a wetland area, long-term monitoring of the shallow ground water and instituting controls to limit use of the shallow ground water. USEPA excavated and disposed of approximately 14,000 tons of contaminated sediments and soil and backfilled the excavated areas with clean materials in 1997. In a separate action performed concurrently with USEPA's soil removal project, NJDEP excavated and disposed of nine underground storage tanks and approximately 3,000 tons of contaminated soil. During USEPA's remedial action, additional contaminated soil in a ditch area and a small plume of ground water contamination were discovered. USEPA removed 3,500 tons of soil from the ditch area in 1998. USEPA has completed an RI/FS for the recently discovered ground water plume and plans to issue a ROD outlining the final remedial action to address this media in 2002.



Lang Property

Whitesbog-Pasadena Road & City Line Road

Pemberton Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 907 **LOT:** 7, 8 & 9

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 40 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural

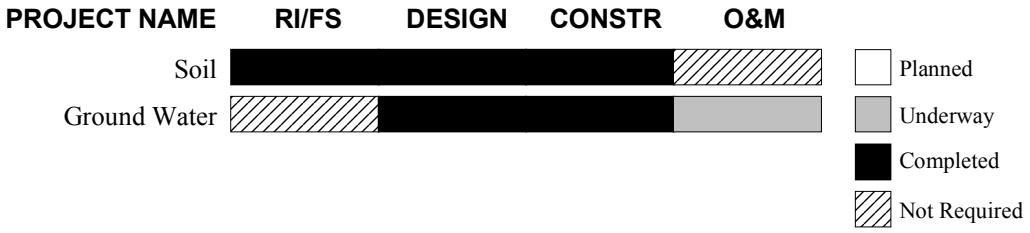
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$15,490,000
1981 Bond Fund	$800,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	$460,000
Corporate Business Tax	$390,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is located in a blueberry and cranberry farming area of the Pinelands. In 1975, approximately 1,300 55-gallon drums containing various hazardous chemicals were dumped on a two-acre portion of the property. The property owners removed the drums in 1976 in response to legal action by NJDEP. However, sampling conducted by Burlington County and NJDEP indicated substantial contamination of the soil and ground water existed as a result of the dumping activities. USEPA added the Lang Property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

Between 1983 and 1986, USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS confirmed that the soil and ground water where the dumping had occurred were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1986 that required excavation and off-site disposal of the contaminated soil and installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. USEPA excavated 13,000 tons of contaminated soil, backfilled the excavations with clean soil and installed a fence around the site in 1988. USEPA completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1996 and is operating and maintaining the system. To date, more than 230 million gallons of ground water have been treated and reinjected at the site. USEPA is evaluating modifications to the system to optimize the ground water remediation process.



Minsei Kogyo Shoji KK American Incorporated

Savoy Boulevard Woodland Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 3601 **LOT:** 2.1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metals Reclamation
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 13 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Rural

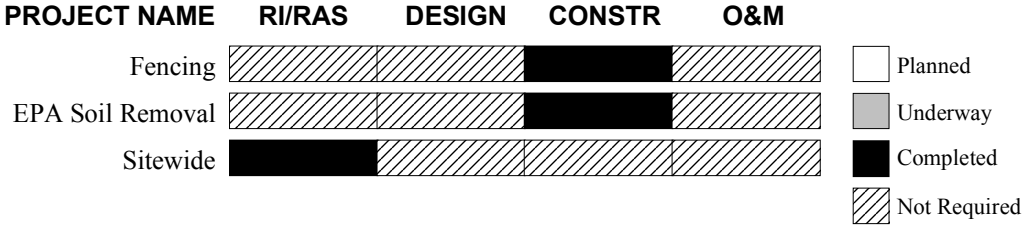
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$1,527,000
Spill Fund	$152,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Minsei company recovered precious metals and disassembled large equipment for scrap at this facility during the late 1970s and the early 1980s. The owners of the facility entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP in 1984 to sample and remove approximately 20 drums, analyze soils for contaminants and perform a ground water investigation. However, when the soil analyses confirmed the presence of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), the owners informed NJDEP that they were unable to fulfill the requirements of the ACO. The contaminated area was secured by a fence in 1988 and USEPA removed the drums and approximately 1,600 tons of contaminated soil from the property in 1992.

In 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate remedial alternatives. Sampling of the ground water performed during the RI/RAS did not reveal significant levels of contamination and a review of USEPA's post-excavation data from the 1992 removal action confirmed that the contaminated soil within the fenced area had been fully addressed. In addition, soil samples collected from the perimeter of the site in 1999 demonstrated that USEPA's efforts to remediate the soil had achieved NJDEP's criteria for unrestricted use of the property. NJDEP is preparing to recommend no further action for the site.



Noble Oil Company

30 Cramer Road Tabernacle Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 325 **LOT:** 1A & 2A

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste Oil Processing Facility
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Benzene	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds	Partially Removed/Delineated

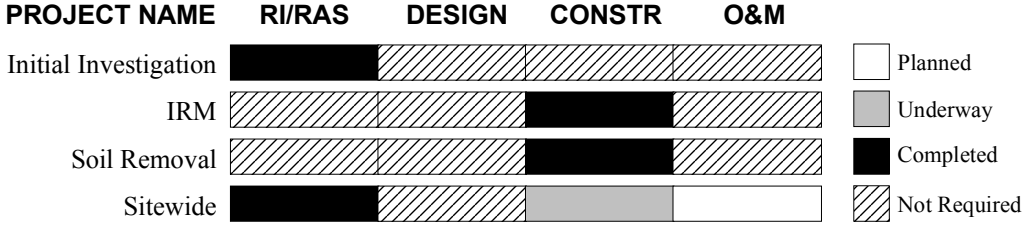
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$1,211,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Noble Oil Company operated a waste oil storage and treatment facility at this site from approximately 1950 until 1992. A state court ordered the facility closed in 1992 for numerous environmental violations, including discharging wastes directly to the ground. The unpaved facility is located in a mixed residential/commercial area in the Pinelands Protection Area where residents and businesses rely on private potable wells. Approximately 50 private wells are located within a 1000- foot radius of the site. At the time operations ceased, the facility consisted of a one-story building, eight underground storage tanks which ranged in size from 250 to 20,000 gallons, 15 above ground storage tanks which ranged in size from 5,000 to 20,000 gallons, 22 tanker trailers and four heat exchange tanks.

Between 1989 and 1992, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a preliminary investigation that revealed that the soil and ground water at the site were contaminated with organic compounds but nearby private potable wells were not affected. NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1996 to remove approximately 500 tons of contaminated soil, 84,500 gallons of liquids/sludges and 167 drums of waste materials from the site. The underground storage tanks, above ground storage tanks and tanker trailers were also removed at this time.

In 1997, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Alternative Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. The RI revealed that surface and subsurface soil contamination extended onto two adjacent residential properties. NJDEP excavated approximately 2,100 tons of contaminated soil from those properties and the Noble Oil site and backfilled the excavated areas with clean soil in 1998. RI and post-RI sampling results indicated that the concentrations of contaminants in the ground water had diminished to levels below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. In May 2001, NJDEP issued a Decision Document for the site that requires excavation and removal of a small quantity of contaminated soil on the Noble Oil property and long-term monitoring of the ground water to ensure that the contaminant levels remain low. NJDEP plans to remove the contaminated soil and begin long-term monitoring of the ground water in 2002.



Roebling Steel Company

Hornberger & 2nd Avenues Florence Township Burlington County

BLOCK 126.01 **LOT:** 1
139 1, 2 & 3

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Steel Mill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 200 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Delineating
Surface Water and Sediment	Metals	Delineating
Soil	Metals	Partially Removed/ Delineating
Structures	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Asbestos Metals	Removing

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$28,600,000
1981 Bond Fund	$954,000
1986 Bond Fund	$25,000
Corporate Business Tax	$500,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a steel mill from 1906 until 1981, when the last operator, the John A. Roebling Steel Company, closed down and leased portions of the property to other businesses. There are approximately 70 buildings at the site. Potential sources of contamination included two sludge lagoons, an inactive landfill, storage tanks, pits and sumps containing hazardous materials, railroad cars containing fly ash, process buildings containing treatment baths, a network of underground piping containing liquids and sludges, and friable asbestos insulation covering pipes. In addition, slag residue from steel production was used to fill in a large portion of the property bordering the Delaware River shoreline. These conditions prompted USEPA to add the Roebling Steel Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1982.

In 1985, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Between 1987 and 1988, USEPA conducted two major Emergency Removal Actions to reduce the risk of fire and prevent injuries to trespassers. Approximately 3,000 55-gallon drums, 5,000 gallons of acids and more than 100 tons of hazardous solids and laboratory chemicals were transported off site during the Emergency Removal Actions. After the Emergency Removal Actions were completed USEPA established the following Operable Units (OU) for the site: the high hazard sources of contamination that were not addressed during the Emergency Removal Actions (OU1); the playground area bordering the southeast side of the site (OU2); the 34-acre slag disposal area adjacent to the Delaware River (OU3); the 70 on-site buildings and associated contamination (OU4); and the on-site soils, ground water, lagoons and other areas of concern (OU5).

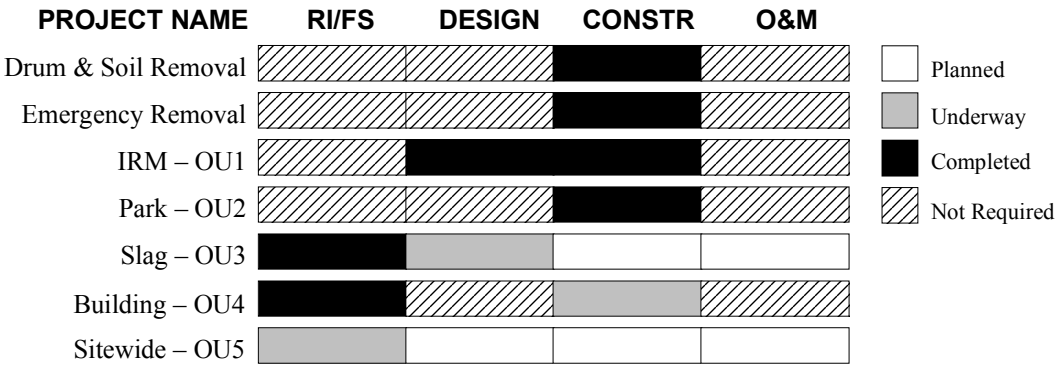
Between 1990 and 1995, USEPA issued three Record of Decisions (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that established final remedial actions for OU1 through OU4. In 1991, USEPA implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to fulfill the OU1 ROD, which required the removal and off-site disposal of drums, transformers, tank contents, baghouse dust and chemical piles, tires and the contaminated surface soils under the Roebling Park water tower. Over 260 drums of waste, 45,000 gallons of transformer oil, 267,000 gallons of tank liquids, 1,300 tons of tank sludges, as well as smaller quantities of asbestos and contaminated soil were removed during the IRM. Remediation of OU2, which involved excavating approximately 160 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the playground, was completed in 1994 and the playground was subsequently reopened.

Roebling Steel Company

(Continued from previous page)

Because the material excavated from the playground was determined to be nonhazardous it was disposed of in the slag area. For OU3, USEPA plans to install a soil cover over the entire 34-acre slag area and then vegetate the soil cover to prevent erosion. Remediation of OU4 has begun with the decontamination of the buildings.

USEPA is currently conducting a RI/FS to address the site-wide contamination (OU5). The RI/FS has included sampling of the surface and subsurface soil across the site, an on-site landfill, two sludge lagoons, river and creek sediments and ground water. USEPA expects to complete the RI/FS and issue a ROD outlining the final remedial actions for OU5 in 2002.



Texaco Service Station Burlington City

Route 130 & Wood Street Burlington City Burlington County

BLOCK: 74 **LOTS:** 6, 7 & 25

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Air	Volatile Organic Compounds	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$66,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as Param Petroleum and Burlington Gas and Diesel. It has operated as a service station since at least 1979. In 1994, explosive levels of gasoline vapors were detected in an adjacent sanitary sewer line, which were traced back to the Param Petroleum facility. The owner of the service station subsequently removed ten underground gasoline storage tanks and three diesel underground storage tanks from the property. The tanks were found to contain numerous holes and a five-inch layer of free-product was observed on the ground water in the tank excavations. The owner replaced the underground tanks and resumed operations but did not address the contaminated soil and ground water.

In 1996, gasoline vapors were again detected in the adjacent sanitary sewer line as well as in the floor drains of the nearby commercial establishment. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties to investigate and remediate the contamination at the service station but they did not comply In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Sampling conducted during the RI/RAS has confirmed that the soil and ground water is contaminated with gasoline-related compounds. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS and select the final remedial actions to address the soil and ground water in 2002.